

**REMARKS**

This Amendment has been prepared in response to the Office action mailed 14 December 2005 (Paper No. 64).

By this Amendment, claim 12 has been amended in one instance. Thus, claims 1-27 are pending in the application.

Claim 12 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 for the reasons stated on page 2 of the Office Action and by this Amendment, claim 12 has been revised so as to now meet all of the statutory requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112 as to form.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-13, 16, and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as anticipated by Shea for the reasons stated on pages 2-4 of the Office Action and this rejection is traversed for the following reasons:

Independent claims 1, 8, and 11 recite an electromagnetic wave shielding filter method in which the plating layer is in the form of a "mesh".

The Examiner has argued that the pattern 18 of Figure 2b of Shea "is construed as a mesh pattern since it contains holes or apertures".

Applicants strongly disagree with the Examiner's allegation in that the pertinent dictionary definition of "mesh" is: "in the arrangement of interlocking metal links or wires with evenly spaced, uniform small openings between, as used in jewelry or sieves" or "the fabric of a net; a woven, knit, or knotted material of open texture with evenly spaced holes; and arrangement of interlocking metal links used especially for jewelry; a weblike pattern or construction".

Thus, it is submitted that the pattern 18 of Figure 2b of Shea cannot properly be construed as a mesh within the normal meaning of the word and accordingly, since Shea does not teach or suggest a plating layer in the form of a mesh, it is submitted that claims 1, 8, and 11 and all the claims dependent thereon are patentable over Shea.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as obvious over Shea in view of Kiyama "assuming the pattern 18 of Shea is not a mesh pattern". This rejection is traversed for the following reasons:

The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing an electromagnetic wave shielding filter. However, Shea relates to a method of manufacturing a fine line flexible cable. This is, the present invention discloses that a mesh pattern of the electromagnetic wave shielding filter is grounded to a chassis base or a case of a plasma display panel via a conductive line so that the electromagnetic wave shielding filter

effectively shields an electromagnetic wave radiating from the plasma display panel. However, Shea discloses that the fine pattern of the flexible cable is connected to an external terminal so that the flexible cable transmits an electrical signal. Also, the present claims recite that a plating layer is transferred to a lower surface of the polymer film using an adhesive force of an adhesive coated on the lower surface of the polymer film without applying heat and pressure. However, Shea discloses that a conductor is transferred to a sheet of supporting dielectric material after being laminated under predetermined heat and pressure conditions. Therefore, the present invention differs fundamentally from Shea.

Kiyama discloses that a thin-film layer is formed on a transparent substrate, a copper-film layer is electroplated on the thin film layer, and a black layer is formed on the copper-film layer. Meanwhile, the present claims recite that the meshed plating layer is formed on the adhesive film. Therefore, the present invention differs fundamentally from Kiyama.

Furthermore, it is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the features of Shea and Kiyama in the fashion noted by the Examiner in that there is no teaching or suggestion or incentive in either of the references supporting such a combination. Rather, the Examiner has made a hindsight attempt to combine two unrelated references in a nonobvious fashion to produce a combination which purportedly meets the recited

limitations of the rejected claims.

For example, Shea is directed to a method of fabricating fine line electrical conductors for use with the flexible cables, while Kiyama is directed to a transparent member for shielding electromagnetic waves and a method of producing the transparent member. Thus, the subject matter of Shea and Kiyama are unrelated.

In view of the above, it is submitted that claims 1, 2, 4, 6-14, 16, and 17 are patentable over Shea in view of Kiyama.

As to the remaining claims, the Examiner has indicated they are obvious over Shea in view of Kiyama and further in view of Cohen or Uriu et al. for the reasons stated on pages 7-9 of the Office Action.

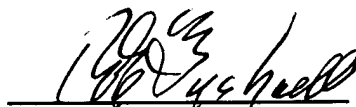
As with the other rejections, it is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the features of these additional references with Shea and Kiyama in that there is no teaching or suggestion in any of these references supporting such combinations but rather the Examiner has merely combined bits and pieces of various unrelated references to produce combinations which purportedly meet the recited limitations of the rejected claims.

In view of the above, it is submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are patentable over the cited art and should therefore now be in a condition suitable for allowance.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment.

No other issues remaining, reconsideration and favorable action upon all of the claims now present in the application is respectfully requested. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. E. Bushnell", written over a horizontal line.

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